

in order to show the strong spines — the same with the female leg). The palp (Fig. 18) strongly resembles that of *D. phrynoides* (Walckenaer, 1837); in that species, however, the spermal duct of the bulbus runs in a flat curve towards the tip. Measurements: cephalothorax, length 3.3 mm, width 2.6 mm; abdomen, length 4.2 mm, width 1.7 mm; legs, I 20, II 8, III 8, IV 10 mm. Some males are smaller, e.g. total body length 6 mm

FISSIDENTATI

Cytaeinae

Cytaea Keyserling, 1882

Cytaea frontalis (Thorell, 1881)

Fig. 19, 20, 22—24

Thorell, 1881, Ann. Mus. civ. stor. nat. Genova 17: 607, ♀ ♂ (*Plexippus*).

Several females (8—11 mm) and three males (6—7 mm) from Merauke (1956—1957) belong to this species, known from the Aru Is. and Queensland (Roewer, 1954: 1025; Bonnet, 1956: 1371). They fully agree with Thorell's description and with the type material (Genoa Museum).

The central yellow band on the abdomen of the females may be much wider because the dark reddish brown squamiform hairs are easily rubbed off. The epigyne is somewhat variable: the distance between the two sperm canals may be greater and their strongly curved tips are not always discernible. In the male the pattern of the abdomen may be the same as in the female.

Cytaea nimbata (Thorell, 1881)

Fig. 21, 25—30

Thorell, 1881, Ann. Mus. civ. stor. nat. Genova 17: 600, ♂ (*Plexippus*).

A large number of *Cytaea* specimens (about 30 males and as many females from Mindiptana, 1958—1965; one ♂, one ♀ from Merauke, 1956—1957) belong to a second species.

Two *Cytaea* species resemble each other to a high degree, viz. *C. sinuata* (Doleschall, 1859) and *C. nimbata* Thorell, 1881 (cf. Thorell, loc. cit.). The Doleschall collection (Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden) does not contain specimens of *Salpicus sinuatus*, nor of *S. floricolus* Doleschall, 1859, a synonym of *sinuatus*. This species has a wide distribution: it is known from Sumatra and the Philippines to Australia (Roewer, 1954: 1025; Bonnet, 1956: 1372). Of *C. nimbata* only three males are known: two from Hatam in the Arfak Mountains, one from Andai, Vogelkop, all in New Guinea (type material, Genoa Museum) (Roewer, 1954: 1026; Bonnet, 1958: 3717 [*Plexippus*]).

I was able to compare my specimens with these types: the males are completely identical. Moreover, they possess one of the few characters given by Thorell, through which the *nimbata* male differs from the *sinuata* male. In *nimbata* the circular hollow of the bulbus with the spiral of the embolus occupies nearly 4/5 of the bulbus, whereas in *sinuata* it occupies scarcely more than half its width (loc. cit.: 603).

The body length of the males varies from 7—8 mm.

Female (Fig. 21). Cephalothorax: length 4.0 mm, width 3.4 mm; a broad black band containing the eyes surrounds a brown central field, the remaining part is yellowish brown but for the greater part it is covered with black, somewhat flattened

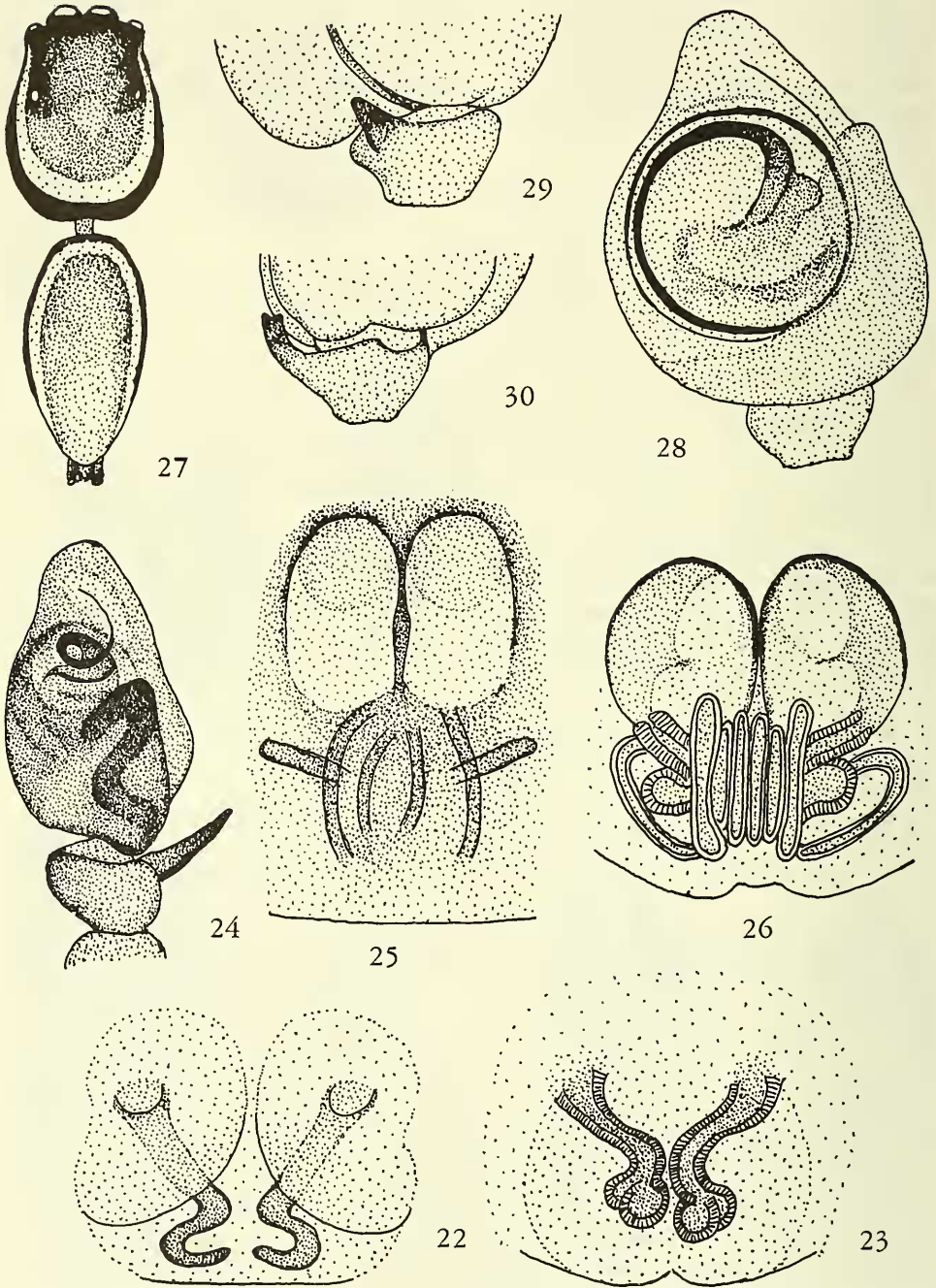


Fig. 22—24. *Cytaea frontalis* (Thorell). 22, ♀, epigyne; 23, id. vulva; 24, ♂, left palp, ventral view. Fig. 25—30. *C. nimbata* (Thorell). 25, ♀, epigyne; 26, id. vulva; 27, ♂; 28, id. left palp, ventral view; 29, id. part of left palp, dorso-lateral view; 30, id. dorsal view. Fig. 22, 25: $\times 70$; 23, 26: $\times 60$; 24, 28—30: $\times 40$; 27: $\times 7$

hairs, which are easily rubbed off. Measurements of the legs: I 10.5, II 9.5, III 9.0, IV 8.5 mm.

Abdomen: length 4.5 mm, width 2.5 mm; yellow, covered with black squamiform hairs, except for the central band; these hairs, too, are easily loosened; underside greyish yellow; in some specimens, however, with a dark brown central band as in the male. Epigyne: Fig. 25, in darker specimens the details are not so clear as in our figure. Vulva: Fig. 26; the complexity of the sperm canals explains the fact that in the epigynes the visible part of these canals is not always the same. The body length varies from 9—11 mm.

Cytaea mitellata (Thorell, 1881)

Fig. 31, 32

Thorell, 1881, Ann. Mus. civ. stor. nat. Genova 17: 604, ♂ (*Plexippus*).

Thorell based his description on three males, one from Aru Is., one from Yule I. and one from Ternate. Three males in our collection (Mindiptana, 1958, 1965) are conform to the description and the type material (Genoa Museum); two of them are not so dark as in Fig. 31; their body length lays between 6 and 7 mm. There are no further records of this species (Roewer, 1954: 1026; Bonnet, 1958: 3717 [*Plexippus*]).

Euryattus Thorell, 1881

Euryattus bleekeri (Doleschall, 1859)

Fig. 33—36, 41, 42

Doleschall, 1859, Act. Soc. Sci. Ind.-Neerl. 5: 17, Pl. 3 Fig. 6, ♂ (*Salticus*).

Thorell, 1878, Ann. Mus. civ. stor. nat. Genova 13: 260, ♀ ♂ (*Plexippus*).

—, 1881, ibid. 17: 631, ♀ ♂ (*Plexippus*).

Keyserling, 1881, Arachn. Austr. 1 (2): 1299, Pl. 111 Fig. 1, ♀ (*Hasarius albescens*).

—, 1881, ibid.: 1300, Pl. 111 Fig. 2, ♀ (*H. pauperatus*).

—, 1881, ibid.: 1307, Pl. 111 Fig. 6, ♀ ♂ (*H. chrysostomus*) syn. nov.

Simon, 1903, Hist. nat. Araignées 2: 815, Fig. 962, ♂.

Doleschall's collection (Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden) does not contain a specimen of his *Salticus bleekeri*. Therefore a comparison of some 30 *Euryattus* specimens, males and females, from Merauke (1956—1957) and Mindiptana (1958—1965) with the holotype was not possible; they fit rather well the short description and poor figure.

The specimens in our collection perfectly agree with Thorell's elaborate description of the male (1878: 260) and sufficiently with his much shorter description of the female (1878: 263, note). I studied the material discussed by him in his papers (Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Genoa): in all details they are identical with my specimens.

Simon gave some characters of this species ("très commun à Amboine et en Nouvelle Guinée") and a figure of the characteristic dentation of the cheliceral furrow: our specimens agree with all of them. Moreover they are identical with some specimens in the Senckenberg Museum, Frankfurt a.M., identified by Strand, and with a pair from New Guinea in the Leiden Museum (det. probably Reimoser).

Variability. — Males. A rather broad band of white hairs is generally present along the borders of the cephalothorax and so is the band of yellow hairs along the abdomen; these hairs, however, may nearly totally have been rubbed off; the remaining part of the abdomen is uniform dark brown or bears some brownish yellow patches, sometimes